

REPORT

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village west to the highway. There used to be a railroad through the area but it was destroyed by the Japanese in 1942. There was no talk of rebuilding as late as 1952. There is no airport in the village or, to my knowledge, nearby.

3. "11 miles to the north is Toishan City. I do not know the population but I think it is about 18 thousand. The Communists are definitely in control of the City of Toishan. It was impossible for me to travel from Doisan Village to Toishan without a permit, and such a permit could be received only after strong reasons for travel were proven. I do not know too much about the City of Toishan in 1951 since I just passed through enroute to Canton. Their electricity is supplied by a hydroelectric power station six miles west. I believe this station is called Man Be How. It is located at a dam by that name which backs up a mountain stream. Water is supplied to the city to half of the homes from this dam, and the rest through pumps and wells in the city. A few homes have indoor toilet facilities. The others all use outdoor facilities. The railroad station is still level since the bombing by the Japanese in 1942. Travel on the highway from where I got on at Doisan Village to Kow Kong is very hard and dirty. The road is just wide enough for two vehicles to pass. It is constructed of dirt and sand. There is a bus traveling between Towshan and Toishan approximately every hour during daylight. These buses use coal for fuel in their engines and travel about 75 li. 25 miles per hour per hour at top speed. The bus trip from Doisan to Toishan cost 11 thousand Chinese Communist dollars or two and a half Hong Kong dollars, or about US\$.35. The buses hold approximately 30 passengers. It is impossible to travel from Toishan to Canton by rail any more. All transportation of passengers is by bus.

4. "I moved to our home in Canton [redacted] and stayed there until [redacted]. Our home, a two story duplex, is located [redacted] Canton. The [redacted] District, a suburb of Canton, is a nice part of town and the USSR advisers have taken over the better homes there. I do not know how many advisers there are or how many homes they have taken - I never met any of them. I just heard that they have settled in the area. [redacted]

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It is constructed of brick and has a concrete roof. Each story has six rooms, three bedrooms, one parlor, bath and kitchen. My sister and her husband, [redacted] are now living in the house. He works in a laundry. I do not know where it is located. They have three children. Living in the house just east of ours is the [redacted] family. Mr. [redacted] is over 80 years old and does not work, but living with him is his son and his son's family (wife and two children). The son is about 30 years old and teaches school. He is very Communist-inclined. I do not know the other people living on the block, nor the people living to the west of us. I do not know any Communist leaders in the City of Canton. We were afraid to ask any questions of anybody.

5. "There is enough electricity to light our house quite well and there are no controls on its use. Water is plentiful and the sewage is handled satisfactorily. I do not know how much these utilities cost or the rates they charge for electricity, water, etc.

6. "The main complaint of the few people that I talked to was the high taxes levied by the Communists and the bad treatment of the people. When, in 1951, the Communists came to the Toishan area they divided all the land of the landowners among the lower classes of people. All the people got a small piece of land. This made the people very happy. However, soon thereafter heavy taxes were levied on the people and heavy Communist

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demands for the crops produced by the people were enforced. The taxes aren't the only thing the Communists exact from the people. For instance, the taxes on our house in 1952 were 300 Hong Kong dollars. This didn't sound too high to us, however, there was another demand by the Communists that our property be recorded each year and the charge for this is high. For example, the recording [comparable to our registration of property with a Register of Deeds] of our house in 1952 cost 2,000 Hong Kong dollars. They have some new method of assessing and getting extra money over and above the taxes each year. There is also a tax on rents. When we rented our upstairs flat we received about 100 Hong Kong dollars a month. The taxes levied against that rent almost equaled the rent taken in. Since I left Canton my sister and her family moved upstairs; they pay no rent. I have learned that a family by the name [redacted] lives downstairs. I do not know where he is employed or if he is a Communist."

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